

New Delegate in Congress From Hawaii

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—(Special Correspondence of the Bee.)—The congressional directory for the Fifty-seventh congress will contain in its list of representatives and delegates in the house the following unusual and interesting line:

Hawaii—Robert William Wilcox, independent royalist.

The royalist delegate from the island territory is well known in Washington, having passed a large portion of the last year here in company with ex-Queen Liliuokalani. He was interested in the passage of the Hawaiian government bill and became a familiar figure in the rooms of the senate and house committees on territories. He is a half-blood, the son of an American sailor and a Kanaka woman. The career of Wilcox has been in many ways a remarkable one. He has been a prominent figure in Hawaiian history for twenty-five years. The new delegate is well educated and is an eloquent public speaker, but is as wholly an adventurer and soldier of fortune as any man who ever sat in congress.

The regular party candidates for delegate were Colonel Samuel Parker, formerly minister for foreign affairs, who is a descendant of native nobility (republican), and Prince David Kawanakakoa, the adopted son of ex-Queen Kapiolani (democrat). They were men in every sense superior to the adventurer who defeated them. Parker and David passed last winter in Washington and were well received in the best society here. Each man is very wealthy and each has played an important part in Hawaiian affairs. These two Kanaka gentlemen are on the most intimate terms of friendship. It was no secret here that they hoped to so arrange their political affiliations that one or the other should come to the capital as delegate. The national political parties had no formal existence in Hawaii until last spring, when republican and democratic territorial conventions were held at Honolulu.

Parker at Republican Convention.

Sam Parker headed the Hawaiian delegation to Philadelphia and Prince David that to Kansas City. All those who witnessed the republican convention will recall the hearty round of applause that greeted the appearance of the rugged, bronze face of the titanic-statured Parker, holding high above all the standards of the states, the handsome silk banner of Hawaii. This was the first time a Hawaiian banner was ever seen in a national convention. Parker, who is a very genial and popular man, received notable attentions from prominent republicans at Philadelphia, and was recognized as sure to become the party leader in the new territory. Prince David performed much the same role at Kansas City. His friend, Parker, shipped the identical banner (it was a beauty, too,) to Prince David at Kansas City, and that handsome young representative of the old royal line of the Kanakas carried it in the merry-go-round parades of delegates in the exciting scenes of the convention. Prince David was not only prominent on the floor of the convention, but he played a highly important part in committee work. He served on the committee on resolutions and it was his casting vote (Hawaii's being the last territory called) that placed in the democratic platform the distinct reaffirmation of 16 to 1 demanded by William J. Bryan. After the conventions Colonel Parker and Prince David returned to the islands, and each one was nominated by his political party for congress. Both are men of distinction, wealth and energy, and each made an active canvass of the islands.

Some time after the regular conventions Robert W. Wilcox announced a rump candidacy as an independent royalist, but it was generally supposed that Parker would poll a large majority of the American and other foreign votes and be elected. The democrats relied on the influence of the ex-queen to aid the scion of the royal line, who was their leader. If the native vote had gone largely for Prince David he would have been elected. But the ex-queen threw her support to the half-caste adventurer. He carried every island but Oahu and was elected by a plurality over Parker, while Prince David ran a very bad third in the race. Parker even lost the garden island of Kauai, which he practically owns, holding 700,000 acres and having 30,000 head of cattle upon it.

Wilcox Educated in Italy.

Delegate-elect Wilcox is about 44 years of age. At 21 he was elected a member of the Parliament of the kingdom from the island of Maui, and, although he is said to have been so poor at that time that he had never worn shoes, became prominent in the body as a thick-and-thin adherent of all royalist policies. He was looked upon with much promise and was selected by Kalakaua, with two Hawaiian youths, Booth and Boyd, much his juniors, to proceed to Europe to be educated. They went under the charge of Celso Caesar Moreno of this city, at that time prime minister of Kalakaua. Moreno was an Italian by birth and returned to his native land bearing a commission from the Hawaiian king which stated that Moreno "had the charge and care of Hawaiian youths proceeding to Europe for their education in foreign countries." On March 23, 1881, King Humbert granted an audience to Senor Moreno and his charges and the request of Kalakaua that the Italian ruler furnish schools for the boys that they might perfect their European education brought a prompt response from the knightly Italian king. Wilcox was sent to the artillery school at

Turin, Booth was assigned to the college academy of Nunziatell, in Naples, while Boyd, who desired to follow the sea, attended the naval academy at Leghorn. These youths were all bright and they had money, for the Parliament of King Kalakaua had voted an appropriation of \$32,000 for the purpose of undertaking the education of Hawaiian youths.

Gradually it came to be believed in Turin and Naples that these youths were dis-

Kalakaua evinced a decided interest in the young Mauian, who had in four years made such a reputation for himself at the artillery school at Turin that he had succeeded in winning the love of the colonel's daughter, a patrician among patricians. In due season Wilcox married the Barona Sobrero and took her with him back to Hawaii. A rude awakening followed. The rank and position of Wilcox turned out, of course, to be mythical, and, heartbroken over the deception practiced upon her, the daughter of a noble and celebrated house turned her footsteps backward to her Italian home. Wilcox had not even money enough to pay her passage. Being thus abandoned by the wife he had deceived, Wilcox had circulated the story that the court of appeals

yard at Honolulu. The reform ministry promptly resisted the rebels, killed nine of them and dispersed the others. Wilcox was imprisoned along with many of his followers, but was soon released and returned as a member of Parliament by the native vote. Six years afterward, in 1895, Wilcox led another attempted insurrection against the provisional republican government. This was quite farcical and was promptly put down. The only man killed was Charles L. Carter, who had been in Washington as an annexation commissioner in 1893. For this exploit Wilcox was again imprisoned. He was pardoned by President Dole after one year's incarceration. There is no doubt that these two events are largely responsible for his manifest popularity with the Hawaiian native voters.

His Second Marriage.

As before stated, Wilcox is neither of princely nor noble blood. But some years after his return from Italy he married Teresa Owana Kachalelani. She is a niece of Princess Elizabeth Kekaaniau, who is claimed to be the last representative of the old royal line, a direct descendant of Kamehameha III. Through his wife Wilcox has made claim to a portion of the crown lands, asserting that they were the personal property of the Kamehamehas and did not follow the crown itself to the possession of Kalakaua and Liliuokalani, who were not of the old line. He has not yet realized anything on this claim, nor is he likely to. In fact, the marriage may embarrass him. It is already reported here that his seat will be contested on account of his second marriage. Senor Moreno, who was the benefactor of Wilcox, says that an examination of the court records in Italy will show that the divorce was refused so far as Wilcox was concerned, on the ground that he had committed bigamy in the Hawaiian islands.

Wilcox, when in Washington last winter, held many interviews with the ex-queen, who was a guest at the Cairo apartments, and it was then and there the plan was laid to bring about his election over Samuel Parker and Prince David. It was a daring plan, but it succeeded. Queen "Lili" had no friendship for Parker. She resented the manner in which Prince David received the fortune of Kapiolani, the former queen of the Hawaiian islands, because she thought it belonged to the kingdom and not to the person of the queen. Wilcox also cunningly appealed to Mrs. Domini's hope of restoration. It is claimed here that he secured the Kanaka and half-caste by promising them titles and giving them lands should his effort be successful.

The natives therefore voted against Parker and Prince David, with either of whom the intelligent white people of the islands would have been satisfied. Robert Wilcox, however, playing upon the old superstitions of the natives, using all his native cunning and benefiting by his Italian experience, has successfully arrayed the natives against the whites, with the result that he comes to congress in a capacity that is startling, a royalist sitting amongst republicans and democrats—the first one that has sat in an American representative body since the revolution.

E. C. SNYDER.



PRINCE DAVID KAWANAKAKOA—DISTINGUISHED HIMSELF AT THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION BY CASTING DECIDING VOTE ON THE SILVER PLANK.

tinguished princes and notable people began paying them attention. Wilcox appears to have taken no pains to undeceive them. He completed his course at Turin and returned to Hawaii with the knowledge that he had the heart of Victoria Gina Sobrero in his keeping. She was the beautiful and accomplished daughter of Colonel Baron Sobrero of the Italian artillery. She believed him to be a prince of the line of Kamehameha the Great. This lady's mother was Princess Victoria Colonna of Stigilino, a branch of the famous Colonna family of Italy, into which Miss Mackay of San Francisco and New York married some years later.

Wins a Royal Bride.

Wilcox, having learned all the vices of the Italians with none of their virtues, upon his return to the Hawaiian islands took a commanding position among the natives.

of Turin had granted him full divorce for desertion.

The new delegate soon resumed his activities in island politics and was returned to Parliament. He continued much in evidence up to the time of the fall of the monarchical government. He was at one time minister for foreign affairs. He was also the central figure in two revolutions in the islands. The first, in July, 1889, was against the reform ministry, unwillingly forced from Kalakaua. In this case he appeared to be revolting against the king, but was really only representing royalist reactionaries. Wilcox had with him in this enterprise his old associate, Boyd, but Wilcox was the ringleader. His forces "consisted of all the malcontents and loafers in Honolulu," to quote Historian Whitney. They made a demonstration in favor of the old form of government in the palace

An Ancient Narrative

Lewiston (Me.) Journal: State Librarian Carver has received a couple of quaint old bits of Maine lore from Goodspeed's book store in Boston. One is a little book of twenty-eight pages printed in Boston in 1738. It is entitled "A Faithful Narrative of the Wicked Life and Remarkable Conversion of Patience Boston, alias Sampson. Who was Executed at York, in the County of York, July 24th, 1735, for the Murder of Benjamin Trot, of Falmouth, in Casco Bay, a Child of about Eight Years of Age, who she Drowned in a Well." The story is told in the old black print, with the queer old "s" that looks an "f." It details the conversion which brought Patience to the gallows. She was acquitted the first time she was tried, but voluntarily gave herself up and pleaded guilty the second. The book

has a preface written by "Rev. Messrs. Samuel and Joseph Moody, pastors of the churches in York Aforesaid." The other curiosity is an official list of prisoners in "His Majesty's Gaol in York," signed by John Carlile, the underkeeper, and bearing date of June 18, 1740.

The Colonial Novel

Detroit Journal: At this point General Washington was introduced into the colonial novel, for the purpose of foiling the villain thereof.

But the villain was not easily to be daunted.

"Sir," exclaimed this person, addressing the distinguished patriot, "I am somewhat acquainted with contemporary history and unless I am mistaken you are at this moment crossing the Delaware. Consequently you cannot be here without violating the unities!"

Upon looking the matter up in his diary General Washington found that this was indeed so, and accordingly, with a low bow to the ladies, withdrew from the story.

OOM PAUL KRUGER

Made More of a Sensation in France Than in South Africa.

THE FRENCH PEOPLE WELCOME HIM

Is Received with Open Hearts and Extended Hands and Shouts of Exultation.

The great reception accorded the exiled president of the Transvaal is not often duplicated even in mercurial France. Not in a generation have the people of the polite nation turned with one accord to welcome an expatriated foreigner with the "Marseillaise" and all the panoply of war. The heart-broken old man appreciated the kindly manifestations of interest shown him by the great European republic, but

His Soul Probably Wept

bitter tears in private, however imperturbable may have seemed his countenance as he passed through the cheering crowds. There is something genuinely pathetic in the history of the South African Republic and a heart of stone would melt at its story of disappointment and disaster from the lips of its sturdy Dutch chief executive.

Oom Paul is Not Insurable

because he has passed the age limit. His personal career, however, illustrates the uncertainty of human prosperity and the necessity of proper preparation for human adversity. No man lives for himself. Those dependent upon him have a right to expect him to make such reasonable provisions for their comfort as good sense and opportunity make possible.

Far-Off South Africa

arouses the interest and sympathy of scores of good Americans whose purse strings gave cheerfully to funds for various worthy purposes in that distant land. The same good Americans overlooked some conditions quite as interesting to philanthropy. It is so, however, in everything.

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SAMUEL PARKER—FIRST DELEGATE FROM HAWAII TO A NATIONAL POLITICAL CONVENTION—DEFEATED BY WILCOX.



ROBERT W. WILCOX—DELEGATE-ELECT FROM HAWAII—PICTURE TAKEN WHILE IN ARTILLERY SCHOOL AT TURIN, ITALY.